

Prices and Prospects.

COKE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED BY SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

Extension of Government Control the Question of Present Concern.

EASIER MARKET COMING

Is Result of Lessened Demand, But No Slump is Anticipated; May Be an Exodus of Laborers to Europe; Screenings in Less Ready Sales.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—The termination of hostilities in the Great War has not been followed by any particular change in the coke situation. Any change that might occur would be brought about by the war industries board and other portions of the war machine through the iron and steel industry to the coke industry, and thus far there has been nothing new developed of any importance.

The control of industries remains and it is the government's intention to continue this control for the purpose of setting industries on their feet on a peace basis. The war industries board may require some additional powers, to be secured by legislation, in order to exercise for this rehabilitation process the functions it has assumed for the prosecution of the war.

The Fuel Administration, which controls coal and coke, needs no additional powers for the reason that authority rests upon the Lever Act of August, 1917, while the war industries board's control of the iron and steel industry is largely a voluntarily accepted one. Both bodies are constituted to exist to the end of the war, which means the date of the President's peace proclamation, but the legislation contemplated would probably call for both bodies to be continued for six months or more after peace declaration.

As to price fixing powers, the war industries board has hitherto prescribed maximum prices for pig iron and steel products, and the fixing of minimum prices, which seems likely to be considered desirable, would be another matter. As for the Fuel Administration, the law gives it the ample power to fix prices, whether maximum or minimum or both. It is interesting to note that while the war act as it stands carries the government's control of coal, coke and steel prices only to the declaration of peace, the bill as it originally passed the Senate provided that the control could be continued for one year thereafter, so that if Congress were now asked to enact such legislation there would probably be no great objection.

There has been no easing up in the coke situation from the market standpoint, coke being practically as scarce as ever, but some observers think that if production had not been restricted by the epidemic of influenza in the past few weeks an easier market situation would have developed by this time. Predictions are now made in some quarters that as a result of the cessation of hostilities and the lessened demand for steel for war purposes that is certain to result, there is likely to develop an easier position in coke, even to the extent of coke being offered at somewhat below the government maximum limit.

No slump is regarded as possible, and here is likely to be at least a fair demand for coke, and manufacturing costs are very high. Some observers think labor supplies will be decreased by many foreign born workmen coming home now that the war is over, and to hunt up relatives from whom they have not heard for a long time, and there to see what employment conditions are abroad. As the men have saved money they are in comfortable financial position to make such trips.

Offerings of furnace coke in the open market continue practically absent. Offerings of foundry coke are about the same scale as formerly, but in the past week or two they have been absorbed with as much avidity as formerly. The general run of sundries are not busy, partly on account of restricted supplies of pig iron and in the near future they may receive more pig iron and therefore not more coke. Coke screenings as a rule are not meeting as ready sale as formerly, the domestic situation being in better shape than formerly, so that recourse to a more expensive than coal is not so common. The market remains quiet at the set maximum limits, as follows:

Foundry, 72-hour selected, \$5.00; foundry, over 48-hour, \$4.50; fair screenings, over 48-hour, \$4.00. Fairly comfortable conditions exist as to supplies of Pittsburgh district coal. While production has been curtailed 10 or 20 per cent from the previous average rate, by the influenza epidemic, lake shipments are about even, there being a few belated shipments this week, and the coal received is sufficient to cover additional requirements due to the approach of winter. By-product ovens are being run a trifle more than formerly. White prices have been in some Ohio districts, the Pittsburgh market remains at the full government limits: Slack, \$2.10; mine-run, \$2.35; screened, \$2.60, per net at mine, Pittsburgh district.

The pig iron market continues quiet. Deliveries continue to be made on contracts and allocations and

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the "Kiddie" and sometimes the "Mason" district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective June 25, 1918:

| Destination. | Rate. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Baltimore | \$2.10 |
| Buffalo | 2.50 |
| Canton | 2.00 |
| Chicago | 2.30 |
| Cincinnati | 2.20 |
| Columbus | 2.20 |
| Detroit | 2.50 |
| E. St. Louis | 2.50 |
| Elizabethtown | 2.30 |
| Harrisburg | 2.30 |
| Joliet | 2.30 |
| Louisville | 2.20 |
| Milwaukee | 2.50 |
| New York | 3.40 |
| Philadelphia | 2.80 |
| Pittsburgh | 1.20 |
| Port Henry, N. Y. | 3.50 |
| Pottsville | 2.70 |
| Reading | 2.60 |
| Richmond, Va. (B. & O.) | 3.50 |
| Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.) | 3.50 |
| South Bethlehem | 2.80 |
| Swedeland, Pa. | 2.80 |
| Toledo | 2.50 |
| Wheeling | 1.80 |
| Valley Points | 1.50 |

From Connellsville District:
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) \$2.40
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 2.40
From Latrobe District:
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) 2.20
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 2.20

There is no change in the government control of distribution. Buyers show no disposition to inquire for next year's deliveries. Lower prices are expected eventually, in company with lower steel prices, but there are some observers who think that in future profits will be distributed differently to the blast furnaces and the steel works, the blast furnaces having a better show, because in the past three years there has been much more steel works construction than blast furnace construction. Pig iron has been scarce of late, despite the fact that consumption by iron foundries was light, and it might be that if both foundries and steel works attempted to run full there would not be enough pig iron for everybody. In such a case the blast furnaces would be able to command most of the profit. The market remains quiet at the set limits as follows:

| | |
|---------|--------|
| Foundry | \$3.20 |
| Foundry | \$3.20 |
| Foundry | \$3.20 |
| Foundry | \$3.20 |
| Foundry | \$3.20 |

ORDERLY CANCELLATION OF WAR CONTRACTS IS ALREADY IN PROGRESS

Plans Forming for the Retention and Gradual Relaxation of Government Control Over Industry.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel report will review the steel and iron trades tomorrow as follows:

Practically the entire steel industry was idle Monday for a thorough celebration of the termination of hostilities. Tuesday operations were resumed substantially in full. The industry has not been adversely affected thus far, but there is in progress an orderly cancellation of such war contracts as require cancellation. The authorities at Washington are anxious that there should be no slowing down in industry and will proceed conservatively in all matters that involve the cessation of work. Meanwhile a general plan is being formulated for the retention and gradual relaxation of government control over industry, and such additional legislation as may be needed will be called for promptly. As the returning soldier is to be given at least as good a place in industry as he occupied formerly, so it is the desire to place upon a secure peace footing the industries that have been marshaled for war.

It is the common view in the iron and steel trade that minimum prices should be established, and reduced from time to time until a stable basis is reached upon which the industry can take care of itself. The entire reduction need not be as great as is frequently assumed. The government limits on the fundamental steel products, bars, plates, shapes, wire, pipe, sheets and tin plates, as shown by our compilation of composite finished steel, is 111 per cent higher than the average in the ten years 1904 to 1913 inclusive. Costs are very much higher now, and the fundamental items, particularly labor, are not likely to come down much, so that if a slump and avoidable operations are to be profitable there may not be a decline, in a year's time, of more than 25 per cent. The first signs of price weakness in the iron and steel industry as a whole would probably develop in scrap and coke.

When proper readjustments have been made, there lies before the iron and steel industry a period of profitable activity, probably of several years' duration. What interests the trade now is the interim period, in which the stable basis for business will be developed.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

| PRODUCTION. | WEEK ENDING NOV. 9, 1918. | | | | WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, 1918. | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Ovens. | In. | Out. | Tons. | Ovens. | In. | Out. | Tons. |
| Connellsville | 19,602 | 13,755 | 5,847 | 145,018 | 19,602 | 13,404 | 6,502 | 146,115 |
| Lower Connellsville | 17,549 | 13,124 | 4,425 | 133,018 | 17,549 | 13,188 | 4,461 | 147,750 |
| Totals | 37,151 | 26,879 | 10,272 | 278,036 | 37,151 | 26,592 | 10,963 | 293,865 |
| FURNACE OVENS. | | | | | | | | |
| Connellsville | 16,926 | 11,027 | 5,299 | 123,480 | 16,926 | 10,912 | 6,011 | 122,270 |
| Lower Connellsville | 8,526 | 5,877 | 2,949 | 27,470 | 8,526 | 2,885 | 2,441 | 33,485 |
| Totals | 22,752 | 14,404 | 8,248 | 150,950 | 22,752 | 13,897 | 8,452 | 155,755 |
| MERCHANT OVENS. | | | | | | | | |
| Connellsville | 2,070 | 2,128 | 548 | 22,130 | 2,070 | 2,128 | 548 | 23,445 |
| Lower Connellsville | 11,723 | 10,247 | 1,476 | 106,570 | 11,723 | 10,263 | 1,520 | 114,515 |
| Totals | 14,793 | 12,375 | 2,024 | 128,700 | 14,793 | 12,391 | 2,068 | 138,160 |
| SUMMARY. | | | | | | | | |
| Coke, reduced to Coal Basis | 119,475 | | | | 119,475 | | | |
| New Coal shipped | 150,587 | | | | 150,587 | | | |
| Aggregate Production, Coal Basis | 613,412 | | | | 613,412 | | | |

THE P. R. R. WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BOX CAR ORDER

Not the Fuel Administration, as the Team Trackers Have Alleged.

RESTRICTION'S REMOVAL

Was Sought by Regional Representatives; Informed That Shortage in Supply Was Cause of Order Having Been Issued; Is Only Temporary.

The complaints of the team track loaders that the order depriving them of the use of box cars was the fault of the Fuel Administration appears to have been unfounded, the action having been taken by the Pennsylvania railroad because of a shortage in this class of equipment. Instead of having been responsible for the order, the regional representatives of the administration have been making every possible effort to have it revoked and otherwise to secure for the team trackers every facility needed to market their product.

Replying to the allegations that the Fuel Administration has instigated the order cutting off box cars, W. L. Byers, assistant district representative, has made the following statement:

"From all the information we have gathered, it is absolutely untrue to say that the Fuel Administration is to blame for the discontinuance of box cars for team track loaders. When the restriction was placed, we called the railroad company and asked why they were short of box cars and could not supply nearly all loaders but had a fairly good supply of open tops, and just as they have done several times previously, placed these restrictions which they assured us would be only temporary."

"I have made one or two trips to Washington and have had various telephone conversations with officials there in an endeavor to have the hauling charge of 75 cents applied also to open top equipment, but without success."

"We of the local Fuel Administration office have been continuously advised by some of the team track loaders in the district for conditions over which we have no control and are blamed with about everything that happens. We can truthfully say that, although the team track coal tonnage loaded when they all got cars in the region, did not amount to more than one per cent of the coal produced in the region, and that this class of loaders have caused us eighty per cent of all our trouble in quality and shipment."

SIDING PERMITS

Will be Granted by Railroads Instead of Through Fuel Administration.

Applications for the installation of new track connections and sidings at coal mines will be made in the future direct to representatives of the railroads concerned, instead of through the mine siding division of the Fuel Administration, it is announced. Since the time soon after the organization of the Fuel Administration these applications have passed through the mine siding section for approval before presented to railroad officials. Dr. Garfield's official statement follows:

"The present practice of making application to the United States Fuel Administration for permission to install track connections to mines is hereby discontinued."

"Hereafter, such application should be made direct to the local railroad officials as in pre-war times."

Approximately 800 applications have been presented to the mine siding section during its existence for these have been approved, some of these have been approved, some have been accepted by the railroads, some have been installed, some are awaiting installation, and others have been rejected by the railroads.

THE FUTURE HOLDS GREAT PROSPERITY FOR UNITED STATES

If We Be on Guard Against Economic Demoralization and Panicky Tendencies, Says Chairman Gary.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Elliott H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, today warned the American people to be on their guard against "economic demoralization, depression and possibly panic which might accompany the adjustment after a world war."

In a statement issued before he left for Washington to confer there in connection with the war industries board regarding steps necessary to return the steel trade to a peace basis, Mr. Gary cautioned the public to "exercise prudence, deliberation and courage" as "much depends upon the attitude and the speech of men."

He added that it is easy to precipitate a feeling of demoralization and no more difficult to develop a sentiment of confidence and serenity. Asserting that although there would be reduction in purchases for military purposes which might interrupt the conduct in general, Mr. Gary asserted that there would still be a "normal and certain volume of business."

Any attempt to secure more than a proper share of this business, he said, would impede rather than accelerate prosperity, so that "we must all trim our sails according to the drift and amount of business."

GERMANY'S EFFORTS TO SECURE A HOLD ON AMERICAN COAL FIELDS

One of Her Coal Barons Had a Johnstown Engineer Make Investigation of Big Colorado Field.

Andrew B. Crichton, a well known mining engineer of Johnstown, writes in the current issue of Seward's Journal that he was engaged to make an investigation of coal lands in Colorado for a Belgian-German syndicate in Colorado in the year 1912. The investigation, says Mr. Crichton, was made for Baron von Lieberman, one of the largest coal operators of Germany. His father was supposed to have been a Russian war by the loss of \$80 million dollars at a time when it was most needed. He engaged a French geologist who is now in this country, and also sent to this country from Brussels George W. Silcox, who was the president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels.

They had options on the Carey ranch in Northwest Colorado, consisting of 30,000 acres, one of the largest ranches in the West. This entire acreage, with 30,000 acres more in the same field is underlain with some of the best coals in Colorado, ranging from lignite to high-grade anthracite. The project involved an expenditure of five to six million dollars in coal land and in addition they sent with them a representative to consider the building of a five-mile tunnel through the Rocky Mountains on the Moffat railroad, or the building of a line from the Union Pacific railroad to the field to afford ample transportation facilities.

Mr. Silcox is an expert in agricultural matters, having been engaged for years selling American farming implements in Russia and that section of the country, and stated they were interested in founding a colony in America such as their South African colony. My report was favorable and the enterprise seemed likely to materialize, but negotiations for some reason fell through late in the year 1913.

At the same time Baron von Lieberman, through one Norden, was investigating the coal resources of North Carolina, and had engaged in that work another Johnstown man. When we consider that coal has since been shipped to France from Colorado fields, we can appreciate the importance to Germany of acquiring this, the most important undeveloped coal field in the country. It also shows the designs of the Germans and further corroborates numerous statements made of their aim to control the valuable resources of the world.

WAR WORK TO STOP GRADUALLY AFTER PEACE IS DECLARED

Time Will Be Required For Adjustments, Says Baruch.

TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS

And Curtailments by Degree, So as to Allow Supplies to Flow Into Peace Channels as Promptly as Possible, Is the Plan as at Present Outlined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Chairman Baruch of the war industries board authorized the statement tonight that the coming of peace will not result in immediate cancellation of war supply contracts, but that contracts will be cancelled gradually as requirements are reduced, making it possible to lift curtailments and restrictions upon ordinary industrial activities.

"For some time to come," said Mr. Baruch, "for a period to be determined by the war-making agencies of the government, contracts must continue on a wide scale. This circumstance applies to a considerable share of present contracts."

"As the demand for raw materials is lessened by the reduction of war requirements and the cancellation of war contracts, if and when such cancellation be made, the raw materials so made available will be released and allocated by the war industries board for use in supplying civilian and expert demands, which through curtailment, have been held in check during the war. In addition to the ordinary commercial requirements there will be a heavy flow of materials thus released to supply the demand for the great reconstruction work required by the European countries."

"At the same time there is to be a gradual lifting of the restrictions and curtailments that have been imposed upon industry by the exigency of the war so as to allow, as promptly as possible, free flow of all supplies into peace channels."

"The war industries board will continue to exercise its functions until the peace treaty is signed, to the end that the readjustment of the matters on which it had been acting may be made in as orderly a manner as possible."

A committee named by the President has been and is now at work to determine the best mechanism of bringing about the adjustments from a war to a peace basis. The report of the committee may take the form of suggested legislation.

"The whole effect of the readjustment plans will be to the end of bringing about necessary changes with as little dislocation as possible, and the full opportunity for all to benefit, as in the past, by individual ingenuity, vision and fair dealings."

COAL TO HAWAII.

Costs the Consumer There About \$20 Per Ton.

A recent shipment of a small tonnage of smelting coal to Hawaii shows how expensive some commodities are in war times. This fuel originated in Pennsylvania, the mine cost being \$4.66 a ton. The freight to San Francisco was \$15.10, plus 46 cents war tax a ton.

At that point there was a sailing charge of about \$1 a ton, making the cost about \$21.22 a ton on board ship, to which must be added the ocean freight, so that when the Sandwich Islander gets his smelting coal the bill will be close to \$30 a ton.

More Lake Ore Moved.

The Great Lakes fleet brought down 8,541,592 tons of iron ore in October. The total for the season to date thus far is brought up to 56,870,871 tons, an increase of 2,617,273 tons over the corresponding period of 1917.

Will Blow in New Furnace.

It is expected that the new furnace being built by the Bethlehem Steel company at Steelton will be blown in some time this month.

Production and Output. STILL URGENT NECESSITY FOR THE COKE REGION TO KEEP ITS GRIP

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The victory over the Germans, the desire of the coke workers to celebrate, and the removal of the influenza ban and the restrictions on the sale of liquor have single and in combination done much to promote a "letting up" spirit in the coke region. The Fuel Administration officials are urging that there be no relaxation of effort to maintain production against the prodigious needs of the reconstruction period ahead and the resumption of peace activities at some.

The need for holding fast was illustrated last week, and to a very much greater extent this week, when, as a result of the new conditions following the signing of the armistice and greater freedom with respect to influenza regulations, the workers of the region began to relax and production fell to a direct ratio. The car situation had something to do with it but only in part. Car supply and service were affected by shortage of train crews while the Monongahela railway suffered the additional handicap of having had diverted to its lines steam coal traffic from the Fairmount district, which was formerly handled by the Baltimore & Ohio, thereby choking coke and by-product coal movement from the Lower Connellsville region.

Fearing production may drop alarmingly low this week, the Fuel Administration has issued warnings to furnaces to hold their plants in readiness for banking if the necessity arises.

Normal Consumption of 411 Stacks

\$78,325 Tons Available Supply

Only 732,012 Tons.

The Fuel Administration's statement of coke consumption and coke stocks, covering the week ended October 26, showed that at that time less than a week's supply of coke was available for the 411 blast furnaces of the country. These stacks, which normally consume 878,325 tons of coke in a week had on hand at that time only 732,012 tons.

East furnaces in the Pittsburgh district, numbering 53, with a normal weekly consumption of 158,061 tons, had an available supply of only 45,890 tons. In the district east of Pittsburgh, where transportation is a difficult problem there are 38 stacks which ordinarily consume 128,674 tons in a week. The supply on hand for this section was less than the amount necessary for two weeks, being 222,993 tons.

Other districts, the number of stacks, the normal weekly consumption and the coke on hand follows: Youngstown and New Castle, 52 stacks; normal weekly consumption 162,549 tons, coke on hand, 104,709 tons. Buffalo, 23; 53,134 tons; 80,599 tons. Cleveland, Lorain, Toledo, etc., 22 stacks; 47,917 tons; 45,890 tons. Indiana, Ill., etc., 48 stacks; 136,059 tons; 119,288 tons. Steubenville and Reading, 16 stacks; 42,878 tons; 10,699 tons. Ironton, 18 stacks; 19,461 tons; 11,206 tons. Virginia, 19 stacks; 18,256 tons; 24,279 tons. Tennessee, 15 stacks; 16,174 tons; 10,077 tons. Alabama and Georgia, 43 stacks; 75,978 tons; 47,161 tons. The west, 8 stacks; 14,526 tons; 2,790 tons.

WEEKLY RECORD

Of the Production and Shipments of Coke in the Connellsville Region.

The weekly record of production and output of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions for 1918 to date is shown in net tons in the following tabulation:

| | | | | |
|-------|----|---------|---------|---------|
| Jan. | 5 | 111,357 | 65,725 | 180,082 |
| Jan. | 12 | 116,390 | 60,717 | 177,107 |
| Jan. | 19 | 147,536 | 89,870 | 237,406 |
| Jan. | 26 | 122,555 | 83,948 | 206,503 |
| Feb. | 2 | 126,388 | 88,870 | 215,258 |
| Feb. | 9 | 133,550 | 91,088 | 224,638 |
| Feb. | 16 | 142,319 | 98,162 | 240,481 |
| Feb. | 23 | 156,871 | 107,978 | 264,849 |
| Mar. | 2 | 163,212 | 115,516 | 278,728 |
| Mar. | 9 | 156,245 | 128,156 | 284,401 |
| Mar. | 16 | 158,725 | 146,397 | 305,122 |
| Mar. | 23 | 171,844 | 147,730 | 319,574 |
| Mar. | 30 | 195,965 | 168,476 | 364,441 |
| April | 6 | 195,625 | 199,340 | 394,965 |
| April | 13 | 194,682 | 199,708 | 394,390 |
| April | 20 | 187,639 | 199,280 | 386,919 |
| April | 27 | 195,195 | 199,270 | 394,465 |
| May | 4 | 196,645 | 198,810 | 395,455 |
| May | 11 | 202,300 | 198,730 | 401,030 |
| May | 18 | 203,250 | 199,330 | 402,580 |
| May | 25 | 202,950 | 198,044 | 401,000 |
| June | 1 | 203,530 | 199,150 | 402,680 |
| June | 8 | 203,660 | 197,350 | 401,010 |
| June | 15 | 203,660 | 197,350 | 401,010 |
| June | 22 | 206,500 | 195,530 | 402,030 |
| June | 29 | 210,140 | 192,450 | 402,590 |
| July | 5 | 208,390 | 191,400 | 400,890 |
| July | 12 | 208,390 | 191,400 | 400,890 |
| July | 19 | 208,390 | 191,400 | 400,890 |
| July | 26 | 210,245 | 192,380 | 402,625 |
| Aug. | 2 | 198,550 | 192,340 | 390,890 |
| Aug. | 9 | 198,550 | 192,340 | 390,890 |
| Aug. | 16 | 198,550 | 192,340 | 390,890 |
| Aug. | 23 | 198,285 | 190,420 | 388,705 |
| Aug. | 30 | 198,575 | 190,670 | 389,245 |
| Sept. | 6 | 198,575 | 190,670 | 389,245 |
| Sept. | 13 | 198,575 | 190,670 | 389,245 |
| Sept. | 20 | 198,575 | 190,670 | 389,245 |
| Sept. | 27 | 198,575 | 190,670 | 389,245 |
| Oct. | 4 | 192,362 | 185,558 | 377,920 |
| Oct. | 11 | 192,767 | 185,255 | 378,022 |
| Oct. | 18 | 192,767 | 185,255 | 378,022 |
| Oct. | 25 | 192,767 | 185,255 | 378,022 |
| Nov. | 1 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |
| Nov. | 8 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |
| Nov. | 15 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |
| Nov. | 22 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |
| Nov. | 29 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |
| Dec. | 6 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |
| Dec. | 13 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |
| Dec. | 20 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |
| Dec. | 27 | 189,560 | 178,700 | 368,260 |

STEEL CONDITIONS AFTER THE WAR ARE BEING CONSIDERED

Believed That Washington Is Working on Some Regulatory Plan.

PREPARATION FOR PEACE

Must be Made With More Thoroughness Than Our Preparation for War; The Industry Must Not be Left in a State of Chaos; Adjustments Needed

It remains an open question whether conditions in the iron and steel industry upon peace becoming assured will be the result of fortuitous circumstances, whether there will be regulation or a drift. The United States was very largely unprepared for war and it is quite within the bounds of possibilities that it will find itself still less prepared for peace, says the American Metal Market.

Undoubtedly there are plans in Washington for regulation, but their precise nature is not divulged. Even without a clear statement of the program, if there is one, the iron and steel industry has shown a receptive feeling. It regards wise regulation, for the transitional period, as distinctly desirable from all angles. Naturally, much doubt is entertained whether regulation can actually be accomplished, these doubts arising in chief part from the legal questions involved. With congressional action anything that might be desirable could presumably be accomplished, but congressional action cannot be depended upon. The stress of war has moved Congress to act promptly on a number of war measures, at least much more promptly than is its wont, could not be counted upon in the case of reconstruction measures.

Whatever be the balance of probabilities at the moment, the possibility of the matter being left to itself is clear enough to be worthy of consideration. On the basis of there being no fresh action, along reconstruction lines, the iron and steel industry would be left in decidedly chaotic condition. Of business on books the industry would have a surplus, but there would be widely varying descriptions of business. As to government orders, few if any have been placed with any positive arrangement as to what is to become of the orders in the event of peace. Some of the steel ordered would still be needed, some would not, and it would be out of the question for orders to be carried out if the material were not needed. Adjustments will have to be made in the case of steel, for instance. In the case of railroad and ship steel, the material will still be needed. Prices on such steel are prices ruling at the time of delivery as fixed by any recognized government agency. Such prices are now War Industry Board prices, but the authority is not necessarily confined to that board. All the pronouncements have referred to any recognized government agency. Hitherto prices have been fixed quarterly by quarter. The present prices cover deliveries through December 31, war or no war.

As to orders on books of steel producers from commercial consumers, these are of various characters and at various prices. Possibly some business is on the books at less than the present set prices, while there is a very considerable amount of old business on books that is at higher than the set prices. So far as concerns the price, the mills are not now debarré from shipping on such orders, the regulation being on deliveries while the governing element is the purpose for which the material would be used.

The safe course for all interests, producers and consumers, to pursue at the present time is to hope that there will be wise and proper regulation in the transitional period from war to peace, and to prepare for business having to get through the period as best it can, without such regulation.

EIGHT CASES OF FLU AMONG 3,200 AT STAR JUNCTION

Remarkable Freedom from Malady Is Attributed to Strict Quarantine.

Probably no place in the state has been less afflicted with influenza than Star Junction. In all eight cases have been reported in a population of about 3,200. This is due in a large measure to the strict quarantine regulations enforced.

Members of families ill were not permitted to mingle with the remainder of the population. Practically the whole population was inoculated with anti-influenza serum. This was provided free of charge, with free service, also by the Washington Coal & Coke company. The work was done by Dr. R. S. Martin who labored day and night, until the task was accomplished. In one day Dr. Martin inoculated 3,200 persons.

But one death occurred and that was from pneumonia. A woman who had just given birth to a babe was the victim.

The health of the locality has been ever under the watchful eye of Superintendent R. C. Beerbower, who is much gratified at the success that has attended the efforts that have been put forth.

A very small percentage of the people of the coke town declined to accept the offer of free serum treatment. Men, women and children were treated at no cost to them.

The record made by Dr. Martin in inoculating 3,200 persons in a day (including part of the night) is believed to be unequalled anywhere else.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

BY-PRODUCT OUTPUT SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 33 PER CENT OVER 1917

A Decrease of 3,600 Tons Compared With the Week Ending October 26; Big Gain for Year to Date.

The production of by-product coke in the United States during the week ended November 2 is estimated at 577,006 net tons, says the United States Geological Survey, as compared with 434,881 net tons during the corresponding week of 1917, or an increase of approximately 33 per cent. The production during the week was brought about by the operation of the by-product plants at 89.6 per cent of their full time. Out of a total loss of full time of 10.4 per cent, 1.1 per cent is attributed to lack of coal, 1.2 per cent to labor shortage, 6.3 per cent to repairs to plants and 1.8 per cent to other causes.

Operating conditions failed to equal those of the preceding week in Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota and Ohio. In Illinois, the output of the plants was limited by both shortage of coal and repairs to plants, in Ohio by repairs to plants and other causes, in Maryland by shortage of labor, and in Minnesota by other causes. No material improvement was reported by the operators in any of the states.

For the calendar year to date, the production of by-product coke is estimated at 21,365,278 net tons, as compared with 18,330,410 net tons, or an increase of 13.4 per cent. The total production of by-product coke for the calendar year to date, estimated at 47,593,069 net tons, is but slightly in excess of the total production during the corresponding period of 1917. Of this total, approximately 45 per cent is by-product coke and 55 per cent is by-product coke and 65 per cent is by-product coke and 60 per cent is by-product coke.

The production of by-product coke in the United States for the week ended November 2 is estimated at 577,006 net tons, a decrease of six per cent compared with the week preceding and four per cent compared with the corresponding week of 1917. This daily average is estimated at 93,000 net tons as against 99,000 net tons during the week of October 26 and 97,000 net tons during the week of November 2 of last year.

For the calendar year to date by-product coke production is estimated at 25,194,758 net tons as against 23,188,100 net tons during the same period of 1917 or a decrease of 2,081,342 net tons or 7.4 per cent.

GETTING MORE HEAT WITH LESS COAL IN HOT-AIR FURNACES

Is Possible By Following Instructions Issued By Mines Bureau.

A VERY SIMPLE CHANGE

In the Supply of Cold Air to the Furnace Is All That Is Required; Will Result in a Saving of 20 to 30 Per Cent of the Fuel Ordinarily Used.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—With the winter weather coming on, the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, offers a novel scheme to householders using hot-air furnaces to not only obtain greater heat from their furnaces, but also to save from 20 to 30 per cent of their coal.

The bureau suggests that it is extremely wasteful of coal and also uncomfortable to follow the almost universal plan in hot-air furnaces of having the cold-air duct connected with the outside of the house during severe weather.

It is of the opinion that when the outside air is down to nearly zero, it will be undesirable to close the cold-air duct, shutting off the air from the outside and substituting another air duct from the inside of the house where the air has been somewhat heated.

The plan here recommended, but for the ordinary dwelling the heating apparatus usually receives only such thought and attention as the plumber or builder cares to give it. It is a question of putting in equipment that will cost the least and sell the best, rather than what will give the best results in operation.

In these times, however, when economy at every point is demanded as a patriotic duty, it is surely the duty and the opportunity of engineers to undertake leadership in this reform. No argument whatever is necessary to convince engineers of the practical advantages of the change here urged.

The bureau has issued on this subject Technical Paper 708, "How to Improve the Hot-Air Furnace," a copy of which may be obtained by addressing the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

October production of pig iron showed a gain of 68,000 tons. Total of 3,481,316 tons was exceeded only by the high record of the same month in 1916.

Coke and anthracite pig iron production fell off slightly in October, says the Cleveland Daily Iron Trade. The total output, owing to the extra working day, exceeded that of September and with one exception was the largest ever recorded in any month. Labor shortage from influenza kept down production at both coke ovens and blast furnaces.

The blast production of pig iron in October, a gain of 68,000 tons over the September production of 3,413,223 tons. Last month's production was approximately 27,000 tons below October, 1916, which holds the record. The steel works, or nonmerchandise furnaces, produced 2,578,423 tons in October, compared with 2,534,894 tons in September, a gain of 43,529 tons. The total output for the merchant stacks amounted to 31,993 tons, or 17,282 tons above the September total of 14,711 tons.

In October, the blast furnaces produced, on an average, 112,201 tons daily, a loss of 1,473 tons compared with the September daily average of 113,774 tons.

Ferromanganese production increased somewhat last month, the total tonnage produced being 46,452 tons, a gain of 8,710 tons over September, when 37,742 tons were made. The spiegel production for the month amounted to 16,145 tons, compared with 47,876 tons in September, a loss of 1,428 tons.

There were 661 furnaces in blast on the last day of the month, a loss of one compared with September.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, November 9, 1918.

| Ovens | In Works | Name of Operators | Address |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|--|
| MERCHANT OVENS. | | | |
| 182 | 182 | Beatty | Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg |
| 30 | 30 | Brush Run | Brush Run Coke Company, Mt. Pleasant |
| 150 | 150 | Clara | Clara Coke Co., Greensburg |
| 40 | 40 | Ellen No. 1 | Whysel Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 50 | 50 | Ellen No. 2 | Whysel Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 100 | 100 | Ellen Grove | W. J. Rainey, New York |
| 119 | 119 | Port Hill | W. J. Rainey, New York |
| 10 | 10 | Franklin | Summit-Griffin Coke Co., Connellsville |
| 101 | 101 | Gilmore | Gilmore Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 80 | 80 | Grace | W. J. Rainey, New York |
| 8 | 8 | Helen | Summit 1, 2 & 3, Youngwood |
| 145 | 145 | Humphrey | Hecia Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 42 | 42 | Jimtown | Shannon Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 10 | 10 | Mason | Hedges Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 370 | 370 | Mt. Braddock | W. J. Rainey, New York |
| 310 | 310 | Mt. Pleasant | Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg |
| 32 | 32 | Myers | Brownfield-Coke Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 32 | 32 | Nellie | Brown & Cochran, Dawson |
| 50 | 50 | Painter | Newcomer Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 110 | 110 | Paul | W. J. Rainey, New York |
| 100 | 100 | Pauline | W. J. Rainey, New York |
| 56 | 56 | Saltire | South Fayette C. & C. Co., Uniontown |
| 40 | 40 | Thomas | Whysel Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 57 | 57 | West Penn | West Penn Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 2,676 | 2,123 | | |
| FURNACE OVENS. | | | |
| 260 | 260 | Adelaide | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 266 | 266 | Adelaide | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 357 | 357 | Baggaley | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 300 | 300 | Bitter | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 182 | 182 | Brinkerton | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 300 | 300 | Buckeye | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 250 | 250 | Calumet | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 301 | 301 | Central | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 400 | 400 | Collins | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 400 | 400 | Continental 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 325 | 325 | Continental 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 300 | 300 | Continental 3 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 110 | 110 | Crossland | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 333 | 333 | Davidson | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 240 | 240 | Dorothy | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 218 | 218 | Hecia No. 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 350 | 350 | Hecia No. 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 350 | 350 | Hecia No. 3 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 355 | 355 | Hontetator | Hontetator-Ovile Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 250 | 250 | Junia | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 306 | 306 | Kyle | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 450 | 450 | Leisenring 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 502 | 502 | Leisenring 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 102 | 102 | Leisenring 3 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 304 | 304 | Leith | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 227 | 227 | Lemont No. 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 350 | 350 | Lemont No. 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 300 | 300 | Manmoth | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 400 | 400 | Marguerite | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 126 | 126 | Mutual | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 255 | 255 | Norfolk | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 328 | 328 | Oliver No. 1 | Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg |
| 480 | 480 | Oliver No. 2 | Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg |
| 300 | 300 | Oliver No. 3 | Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg |
| 400 | 400 | Phillips | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 443 | 443 | Radstone | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 448 | 448 | Shaw | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 425 | 425 | Southwest 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 150 | 150 | Southwest 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 204 | 204 | Southwest 3 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 301 | 301 | Standard | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 110 | 110 | Stout-Solvay | Dunbar Furnace Co., Uniontown |
| 62 | 62 | Stewart | Stewart Iron Co., Uniontown |
| 464 | 464 | Trotter | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 350 | 350 | United | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 200 | 200 | Valley | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 96 | 96 | White | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 352 | 352 | Whitney | Hontetator-Ovile Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 300 | 300 | Wynn | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 500 | 500 | Youngstown | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 245 | 245 | Youngstown | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg |
| 14,928 | 11,427 | | |

ESTABLISHED 1859 INCORPORATED 1894

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 800,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO LAYTON EIGHT PLANTS: KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

We Have Ready for immediate Shipment

ON RUSH ORDERS.
5 cars 3x5-5 1/2 ft. mine ties
4 cars 4x5-5 1/2 ft. mine ties
2 cars 4x5-5 1/2 ft. mine ties
2 cars 5x7-5 1/2 ft. mine ties

POSTS OF ALL SIZES AND LENGTHS.

E. E. ELLENBERGER, Warriorsmark, Pa.
Bell Phone 17-17.

the plan here recommended; but for the ordinary dwelling the heating apparatus usually receives only such thought and attention as the plumber or builder cares to give it. It is a question of putting in equipment that will cost the least and sell the best, rather than what will give the best results in operation.

In these times, however, when economy at every point is demanded as a patriotic duty, it is surely the duty and the opportunity of engineers to undertake leadership in this reform. No argument whatever is necessary to convince engineers of the practical advantages of the change here urged.

The bureau has issued on this subject Technical Paper 708, "How to Improve the Hot-Air Furnace," a copy of which may be obtained by addressing the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

OCTOBER PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON SHOWED GAIN OF 68,000 TONS

Total of 3,481,316 Tons Was Exceeded Only by the High Record of the Same Month in 1916.

Coke and anthracite pig iron production fell off slightly in October, says the Cleveland Daily Iron Trade. The total output, owing to the extra working day, exceeded that of Sep-

tember and with one exception was the largest ever recorded in any month. Labor shortage from influenza kept down production at both coke ovens and blast furnaces.

The blast production of pig iron in October, a gain of 68,000 tons over the September production of 3,413,223 tons. Last month's production was approximately 27,000 tons below October, 1916, which holds the record. The steel works, or nonmerchandise furnaces, produced 2,578,423 tons in October, compared with 2,534,894 tons in September, a gain of 43,529 tons. The total output for the merchant stacks amounted to 31,993 tons, or 17,282 tons above the September total of 14,711 tons.

In October, the blast furnaces produced, on an average, 112,201 tons daily, a loss of 1,473 tons compared with the September daily average of 113,774 tons.

Ferromanganese production increased somewhat last month, the total tonnage produced being 46,452 tons, a gain of 8,710 tons over September, when 37,742 tons were made. The spiegel production for the month amounted to 16,145 tons, compared with 47,876 tons in September, a loss of 1,428 tons.

There were 661 furnaces in blast on the last day of the month, a loss of one compared with September.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Boys, Porter & Co.

YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boys, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

Producers Coke Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for 3,500,000 Tons Annually

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION.

Low Phosphorus Coke, Smelter, Foundry and Heating Coke and By-Product Coking Coal.

Offices—First National Bank Building.

Uniontown, Pa.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas.

WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL

Steam Gas Coking

CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Furnace and Foundry Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co. HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

BELL TELEPHONE 699 GRANT.

Do You Need Job Printing?

We do all kinds of Job Printing at our office from the visiting card to the finest commercial work. Try our printing.

THE COURIER COMPANY, 127 1-2 W. Crawford, Connellsville, Pa.

INDUSTRY 7 SHOWED EASED VALUE

Was a Decrease of
6 Per Cent in the
Production.

PENNSYLVANIA IS LEADER

50 Plants Yielding Output Val-
ued at \$14,048,108, or 17.69 Per Cent
of the Total in United States; Large
Increase in Value of Furnace Flux.

The total value of stone sold in the United States in 1917 was \$8,215,671, an increase of four per cent over the value of that sold in 1916, as shown by statistics compiled by G. F. Coughlin of the United States Geological Survey. This increase followed an increase of six per cent in 1916 and a decrease of four per cent in 1915. The quantity of stone sold in 1917 was approximately 82,300,000 short tons, a decrease of about nine per cent from that sold in 1916. The increase in value in 1917 was due entirely to the greater value of limestone sold, as the total value of all other varieties of stone sold was less, the decrease ranging from one to 71 per cent. An increase of 12 per cent in the value of limestone was due to a large increase in the output of stone quarried for use as furnace flux—from 23,623,508 long tons, valued at \$13,946,882, in 1916, to 25,574,346 long tons, valued at \$18,879,213, in 1917. The production of limestone sold to industrial works, such as paper mills, sugar factories, glass works, and alkali works, also showed an increase in both quantity and value. The output of limestone for agricultural use, however, decreased three per cent in quantity, although it increased 22 per cent in value.

The value of monumental stone in 1917, \$8,102,493, increased 10 per cent over the value in 1916, \$7,372,829. This is the largest value ever reported, but is due to the increase of 38 cents in the average price per cubic foot, as the quantity decreased 10 per cent—from 4,552,085 cubic feet in 1916 to 4,088,925 cubic feet in 1917. In 1917, 32 per cent of the quantity and 70 per cent of the value was for granite, the remainder being for marble.

Continued depression in the building industry in 1917, which affected the better grade of building stone of all kinds, caused a decrease of over 17 per cent in value, and of 30 per cent in quantity. The output for 1917 was 17,263,893 cubic feet, valued at \$12,102,214, and that for 1916 was 24,754,742 cubic feet, valued at \$14,677,863. The value of paving blocks sold in 1917 was \$2,722,414, practically the same as in 1916.

The figures representing sales of some of these classes are as follows: Lumber, 3,628,275 thousand feet, valued at \$1,102,980; flooring, 3,027,115 square feet valued at \$56,327; rip-rap, 2,682,979 short tons, valued at \$2,208,373; rubble, 915,616 short tons, valued at \$864,321. Crushed stone amounting to 10,285,377 short tons, valued at \$29,965,694, was produced in 1917, a decrease of 7,790,291 tons, or 12 per cent, in quantity and \$29,790,125 per cent, in value. The average value was 72 cents per ton in 1917, an increase of 11 cents.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Vermont, New York and Indiana were the ranking states in value of stone produced in 1917 as in 1916. Of the 50 producing states and territories in 1917, 26 decreased and 24 increased the value of their output. In the region east of the Mississippi river 16 states showed increased and 11 states decreased value of output; in the region west of this river eight states showed increase and 11 states decreased value of output; in the region west of this river eight states showed increase and five decreased.

The percentage of increase made by Michigan, Alabama, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and New Jersey, 37 per cent, 34 per cent, 27 per cent, 22 per cent, and 12 per cent, respectively, were due almost entirely to the increase in the value of furnace flux. In all these states except Pennsylvania an increase was made in both quantity and value.

The number of plants reporting operations in 1917 was 2,647, which was 388 less than in 1916. A large number of the small quarries were closed on account of scarcity of labor, increased cost of supplies, lack of local demand, and substitution of cheaper material. Many of the larger producers reported that the demand was very good but that shortage of cars and railroad embargoes on shipments curtailed the output. The increase in the cost of operation was 20 to 75 per cent, and the advance in the selling price, was 20 to 50 per cent.

RAILROADS TOP OF PRIORITIES LIST, MUNITIONS BOTTOM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The war industries board today nearly completed revision of the priorities list, at least partially removing restrictions on non-war activities and readjusting industries to the new situation arising from the end of the war.

Railroads and shipping, it is expected, will be placed at the top of the list and munitions at the bottom. The revised list will be made public tomorrow.

Manufacture of passenger automobiles after January 1, the date fixed for 100 per cent curtailment, is likely to continue because of the sudden collapse of the war and the consequent expected lessening of the government demand.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier

SEEK TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF STEAM POWER PLANTS

Fuel Administration Creates a National Organization for That Purpose; A Questionnaire Sent Out.

"The United States Fuel Administration has created a national organization for the conservation of fuel in power plants, both in the generation and in the utilization of power, light and heat," says a statement issued by the administration. "With your assistance we shall be able to effect a great reduction in the coal shortage for the year 1918. Many economies which you can put into effect at once are suggested in the questionnaire, of which three copies are enclosed.

"Our work and assistance to power plant owners is based upon information furnished through the questionnaire, we request be filled out, properly attested, and returned within 15 days from date. This will constitute your report on the condition of your plant and will form a basis for rating by the Fuel Administration engineers, and also for the apportionment of coal by the Fuel Administrator in case of shortage. "As soon as possible after the receipt of the questionnaire properly filled in you will be advised of your rating. Following this first report and at intervals during the year, authorized inspectors will call at your plant to check the rating and to make recommendations for improvement. "As we realize the difficulty of obtaining new power plant apparatus in the present emergency, your plant will be rated chiefly upon the skill with which you operate your present equipment. From time to time you will be advised concerning methods developed by others in order to assist you in bringing your plant to the point of highest efficiency.

"We urge the immediate appointment of a fuel and power conservation committee and an emphasis on the importance of this recommendation. "We realize that you desire to help the war program and to have adequate supplies of fuel available for that work. Fuel economy in power plants in the generation and in the use of power, heat, and light is essential to this object. Through your full cooperation with the government, maximum production with minimum waste can be realized and the output of munitions maintained at top speed."

COAL PRODUCTION KEPT ON DOWNWARD GRADE WEEK OF NOV. 2

The Total Was 10,965,000 Tons, or Three Per Cent Under That of the Preceding Week.

The production of bituminous coal during the week of November 2, as in the preceding four weeks, continued on the downward grade, estimates placing the output, including lignite and coal made into coke, at 10,965,000 net tons, a decrease compared with the preceding week of three per cent and but six per cent over the corresponding week of 1917. The average production per working day during the week is estimated at 1,828,000 net tons as against 1,885,000 net tons during the week of October 26 and 1,816,000 net tons during the week of November 2 of last year.

This is the nearest approach to the level of 1917 since last February and indicates that, unless production soon increases, the probability of a shortage, largely overcome by the record-breaking output of the past few months, will again be before the country. The epidemic of influenza still continues in some of the fields and to this, together with the unexpected warm weather generally, is attributed a temporary lull in the production and transportation of coal and in the previous strenuous industrial demand.

The production of bituminous coal from April 1 to date is 568,858,000 net tons as against 528,421,000 net tons in 1917, an increase of 42,437,000 net tons or 12 per cent.

Anthracite production continued to fall during the week of November 2, estimates placing the output at 1,500,000 net tons as compared with 1,714,000 net tons during the week preceding, a decrease of 214,000 net tons or 12.5 per cent. The week's production fell even further behind the corresponding week of 1917, the decrease amounting to 547,000 net tons, or 27 per cent.

In the economic committee of the Austrian parliament it was stated recently that in the first semester of the year 1918, coal production was eight per cent less than in the first semester of the preceding year; in spite of the fact that the number of miners employed was 133,000, against 117,000 a year ago, says a Zurich dispatch.

The reasons for this diminution of production, in spite of an increase of workmen of 15 per cent, is the semi-starved condition of the population, which prevents them from doing normal work.

Returns to the U. & O. P. F. Finnigan who has been connected with the Railroad Administration as assistant in the division of traffic has returned to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as traffic manager of the western line, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. L. Thomas.

Will Dig Coal on Sunday. The miners of the Central Pennsylvania fields have voted to work on Sunday in order to make up the deficiency in production resulting from the influenza epidemic which effected many mines in the district.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, November 9, 1918.

| Ovens | In Works | Name of Operators | Address |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| MERCANTILE OVENS. | | | |
| 40 | Adah | Weston & Fayette Coke Co. | Greensburg |
| 400 | Albion | W. H. Brown | Albion, Pa. |
| 400 | Albion No. 1 | W. J. Rainey | New York |
| 300 | Albion No. 2 | W. J. Rainey | New York |
| 142 | American No. 1 | Relly-Peabody Fuel Co. | Pittsburg |
| 240 | American No. 2 | Relly-Peabody Fuel Co. | Pittsburg |
| 40 | Aniak | The Wilkey & Feather C. Co. | Uniontown |
| 42 | Bellevue | Bellevue Coal & Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 267 | Bessie | Champion One Coal Co. | Pittsburg |
| 200 | Browning | Browning Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 50 | Brownsville | Brownsville Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 34 | Burchinal | Clark Coal Co. | Smithfield |
| 200 | Century | Century Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 49 | Champion | Champion One Coal Co. | Uniontown |
| 120 | Crystal | Hecla Coal & Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 236 | Denbo | Bellevue Coal & Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 402 | Donald 1 | Consolidated C. V. Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 189 | Donald 2 | Consolidated C. V. Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 149 | Edna | Waltersburg Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 32 | Emory | Sunshine Coal & Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 80 | Frederick | Jas. Hyman & Co. | Uniontown |
| 119 | Garwood | South Fayette Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 40 | Gertrude | Aetna-Connellsville Coke Co. | Connellsville |
| 200 | Graham No. 1 | Hecla Coal & Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 200 | Graham No. 2 | Hecla Coal & Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 210 | Hilbert | Connellsville Central Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 15 | Hill Top | Westmoreland Gas Coal Co. | Pittsburg |
| 52 | Hill Top | Connellsville Coke Co. | Connellsville |
| 114 | Hoover | James H. Hoover | McClintown |
| 28 | Hope | Hope Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 195 | Hustace-Seneca | Hustace-Seneca Fuel Co. | Uniontown |
| 260 | Isabella | Hecla Coal & Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 24 | Junior | Junior Coal & Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 140 | Kalberine | Union Connellsville Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 226 | Lafayette | Atlas Coke Co. | Helen |
| 50 | Leon | Franklin Coke Co. | Mt. Pleasant |
| 400 | Lincoln | Lincoln Coal & Coke Co. | Scottsdale |
| 20 | Little Gem | Little Gem Coal & Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 104 | Low Phos. | C. V. Central Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 34 | Luzerne | Luzerne Coal & Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 50 | Marion | Connellsville Central Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 142 | Menasha | Sunshine Coal & Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 300 | Mt. Hope | at Hope Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 60 | Murphy | Richard Coal & Coke Co. | Connellsville |
| 100 | N. H. Hoover | W. J. Rainey | Uniontown |
| 400 | Orient | Orient Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 202 | Puritan | Puritan Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 20 | Perry | Perry Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 1 | Phumier | Phumier Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 101 | Poland | Poland Coal Co. | Pittsburg |
| 129 | Rich Hill | Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co. | Outcrop |
| 468 | Royal | W. J. Rainey | New York |
| 30 | Sackett | H. H. Sackett Coal & Coke Co. | Smithfield |
| 25 | Sapper | Relly-Callaghan C. & C. Co. | Uniontown |
| 378 | Searight | Taylor Coal & Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 215 | Shawnee | Shawnee Coal & Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 310 | Sterling | Consolidated C. V. Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 40 | Sunshine No. 2 | McClintown C. & C. Co. | McClintown |
| 420 | Thompson 1 | Thompson-C. V. Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 400 | Thompson 2 | Thompson-C. V. Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 120 | Tower Hill 1 | Tower Hill C. V. Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 394 | Tower Hill 2 | Tower Hill C. V. Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 24 | Wagner | Wagner Coal & Coke Co. | Scottsdale |
| 530 | Washington 1 | Washington Coal & Coke Co. | Dawson |
| 500 | Washington 2 | Washington Coal & Coke Co. | Dawson |
| 75 | Wheland | Banning-C. V. Coke Co. | Uniontown |
| 60 | Windsor | Windsor C. & C. Co. | Uniontown |
| 35 | Yukon | Whelge Coke Co. | Uniontown |

| Ovens | In Works | Name of Operators | Address |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| FURNACE OVENS. | | | |
| 120 | Atchison | Republic Iron & Steel Co. | Gans |
| 100 | Brier Hill | Brier Hill Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 470 | Brier Hill | Brier Hill Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 446 | Buchanan | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 200 | Colonial No. 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 180 | Colonial No. 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 400 | Colonial No. 3 | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 250 | Dearth | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 200 | Edgemoor | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 400 | Fairbank | Struthers Coal & Coke Co. | Fairbank |
| 160 | Footdale | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 202 | Geneva | McKeesport Coal Co. | Leeds |
| 176 | Lafayette | Lafayette Coke Co. | Lafayette |
| 462 | Lambert | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 516 | Leckrone | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 244 | Martin | Republic Iron & Steel Co. | Uniontown |
| 30 | Newcomer | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |
| 400 | Republic | Republic Iron & Steel Co. | Uniontown |
| 250 | Ronco | H. C. Frick Coke Co. | Pittsburg |



ESTABLISHED 1872. INCORPORATED 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka Manufacturers of high-grade E. F. B. Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Victor Ree-Hive Coke Ovens.

DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

ATTITUDE OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION AFTER THE WAR IS IMPORTANT

In Relation to Business Conditions; Cancellation of War Orders May Bring Severe Depression.

Business conditions immediately following the conclusion of the war will depend largely upon the attitude of the United States Railroad Administration, is the opinion of a leading Youngstown iron and steel manufacturer, says a correspondent of the Cleveland Daily Iron Trade.

If the Railroad Administration at once places orders for the cars, locomotives, rails and other material and equipment needed, this action will go far toward maintaining something like normal operations in the iron and steel industries until usual trade conditions return. If the railroad authorities do not, a period of depression for a time is possible, owing to the cancellation of war orders and many other orders now on sales books and to the fact that but little peace business can be expected on the basis of war prices.

For the Railroad Administration to place a large volume of orders as soon as peace is assured will mean burdening the carriers with high-cost material, and equipment and for it not to do so will be a direct thrust on its

Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

J. P. BRENNEN, President.
J. V. TEEZESSON, Vice President.

THOMPSON CONNELLSVILLE COKE CO.

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS: Thompson No. 1 800 Ovens, Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens, Near Republic Station, Fayette County, Pa.

CONNECTIONS: Pennsylvania R. R., Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R., Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE: 2503 First National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

HERBERT DU PUY, President. JOHN C. SEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.
Works—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 52,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON REQUEST

Graceton Foundry Coke

Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

GRACETON COKE CO.

Graceton, Penna.

HUNDRED THOUSAND

Disposed of in Will of Major Anderson. 110th, Killed in Battle.

GREENSBURG, Nov. 7.—The will of Thomas B. Anderson, of Latrobe, major in the 110th Infantry, who fell in battle in France, was admitted to probate by Edward A. Cremer, register of wills, yesterday. Major Anderson left his entire estate to his widow, Ruth J. Anderson, and named her as his executrix.

The will is dated February 4, 1908. An estate of over \$100,000 is disposed of by the will.

Plant Years Completion.

Work on the new by-product coke plant which the H. Koppers company, Pittsburgh, is constructing for the Providence Gas company, Providence, R. I., is almost completed and it is expected that ovens will be in operation early in December. The plant consists of one battery of 40 ovens of the cross regenerative combination type and is designed to operate on coal or producer gas or both if this is desired.

Start Orders Increase.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel corporation on October 31 were \$3,333,293 tons, according to the corporation's monthly statement. This is an increase of 55,238 tons compared with the orders on September 30.

The Crossland Wagon Works Co.

South Ninth St. 4, West Side, Connellsville, Pa.

Wagons, Carts, Coke Barrows.

All Kinds of Repair Work Done on Short Notice.

Try Our Classified Ads.

It's Money Well Invested

STORY THAT "WAR IS OVER" LEADS TO MUCH EXCITEMENT AND A SMALL CELEBRATION

United Press Association Penetrates Biggest Hoax in Years.

MANY DOUBT ITS TRUTH

Bulletins by Courier Bearing Official Denial serve to prevent the City going "Wild" from Joy Over the Longed-for Ending of World Strife.

Connellsville people hoaxed by the false report that the world war had ended with the signing of an armistice by the German envoys held a celebration here Thursday similar to that in many other cities throughout the country. The report, published in detail by all papers served by the United Press association, was given sufficient credence to induce members of the Connellsville Military band and the fire department to turn out for a parade while hundreds of people thronged the streets—no doubt however whether to believe the reports or not. The majority held lingering doubts as to the correctness of the United Press story in the face of official denial through the Associated Press and there was very little whole-hearted enthusiasm. The parade that finally formed was practically no parade at all. The United Press persisted in declaring that the war was over. It wired editors pleading its honor as the story sent out was correct and advising them to go the limit. Late in the afternoon it continued to send out confirmation of the story, proclaiming it the "biggest beat (scoop) in the history of the world."

The Courier as developments determined and as usual carried the correct report, received through the Associated Press which by the way is the greatest news gathering organization in the world. It is always correct, true and dependable and not given to the publication of rumors.

Early in the afternoon the Associated Press secured from Washington official denial of the cessation of hostilities and as the day advanced the evidence of faking on the part of the United Press became more and more apparent though the public naturally when so many papers published its story and gave it an implied display could not do less than give it some credence.

Throughout the evening bulletins from the Associated Press of which the Courier is a member were posted on the Courier bulletin board. The service was continued up until 11 o'clock giving the public the latest facts and by official denials from London Paris and Washington showing how unfounded were the rumors that the armistice had been signed.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the fire truck arrived at Brimstone corner and Mayor Duggan made an address. He announced that a parade would be led by the Connellsville Military band. The mayor occupied a prominent place in the parade riding on the fire truck. His Honor it was said made a deprecating remark about the Courier indicating that it placed implicit faith in the papers served by the United Press.

MINISTERS REORGANIZE

Rev. G. W. Buckner Heads Local Organization for Next Year.

Rev. G. W. Buckner was elected president and Rev. J. G. Nace vice president of the Connellsville Ministerial association at the annual meeting Thursday at the home of Rev. G. L. Richardson. Rev. Wilbur Nelson was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Arrangements for the annual Thanksgiving services to be held Thursday morning November 28 at 10 o'clock in Trinity Lutheran church were made. Rev. Wilbur Nelson will deliver the sermon. The matter of re-opening the churches on next Sunday was also discussed. Service will be held at 10 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Richardson and Rev. Nelson were appointed a committee to arrange for the week of prayer the first week in January.

FRED MASON KILLED

Ohioan Parents Receive Word of Son's Death in Action Oct. 1.

Private Frederick C. Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Mason of Ohio, was killed in action October 1 according to word received yesterday by his father. Private Mason left for camp last February and sailed for France in May with Company I 11th Infantry. Private Mason had been to the front lines five times prior to the battle in which he met death. The young man is survived by his parents two sisters, Mrs. Hagan of Latonia, and Violet at home and the following brothers: Freeman Piquerville, Lewis in France, Oliver and Robert at home.

GEORGE PERCY WOUNDED

Will Be in Hospital for Two Months After Home News.

George Percy, a well known Connellsville boy, was wounded in action in France and is in a hospital according to a letter written to his parents by his mother, Mrs. C. E. Percy of Johnston avenue.

Percy is wounded in the leg and will be in the hospital about two months.

Harold Lickwood Dead.

Harold A. Lickwood, 16, of New York City, died October 11 of pneumonia.

KENDALL WINS OVER STERLING BY 649 VOTES

Soldier Vote, Missing, Cannot Change the Final Official Count.

SEN. CROW LEADS TICKET

Handsomeness Plurality Received by the Republican Candidates for Assembly, Almost Double on Democratic Opponents, Amendment Wins.

LAFFICIAN FIGURES FOR FAYETTE COUNTY

(Complete)

GOVERNOR

William C. Sprout R 5182

Lugene C. Donnell D 2540

Sprout's majority 2642

STATE SENATOR

William L. Crow R 9603

William M. Rhodes D 6186

Crow's majority 3417

CONGRESS

Bruce F. Sterling D 5169

Samuel A. Kendall R 7418

Sterling's majority 2249

LEGISLATURE SECOND DISTRICT

Dreest R. Keeser R 6263

Russell B. McIntire R 6186

Duncan Sinclair R 6141

Reuben Howard D 5730

Thomas D. Schuyler D 5781

J. Buell Snyder D 2634

McIntire plurality over Snyder 2200

Sinclair's plurality over Howard 444

Schuyler plurality over Snyder 2147

The 3rd Congressional district normally Republican will be represented in the next Congress by a Republican. Complete official returns from the three counties in the district—Fayette, Somerset and Greene—show the election of Samuel A. Kendall of Merredale to the Republican candidate by 649 votes over Bruce F. Sterling of Uniontown Democratic candidate.

Congressman Sterling carried Fayette county by 551 and Greene county by 958 or a total of 1509. His loss in Somerset county by 145 votes making Kendall's majority 64. This is exclusive of the soldier vote but it cannot be conceived that the result will be materially changed.

Outside of Congressman Sterling the Republicans carried Fayette county (overwhelmingly) Senator W. L. Crow and a tie for election of the State Senate. The ticket defeating his opponent William M. Rhodes by 3417 votes. Sen. Crow's vote was 603 he having led Senator Sprout by 151 votes.

The entire county legislative ticket was elected by a handsome majority. Merredale I. Collier in the First Legislative district was elected over A. J. Gans Democrat by 595 votes.

In the Second Legislative district the vote for the Republican nominees and for the Democratic nominees varied but a few votes. The Republican in each instance being elected by a majority well above 1000 votes.

Duncan Sinclair candidate for re-election led the Republican legislative ticket having polled 6244 votes. Ernest R. Keeser of Connellsville was second with 6205 votes and Russell B. McIntire of Uniontown was third with 6186 votes.

The vote for both Mr. McIntire and Mr. Keeser both new candidates and both young men was especially gratifying. Mr. Keeser is affiliated with the West Penn Railways company in an executive capacity and is well known in the county particularly in the Connellsville district. Mr. McIntire and the support of union labor and the members of the various trades organizations throughout the county gave him a vote of confidence which is a most gratifying appreciation and endorsement of his efforts on behalf of union labor in the county.

So far no effort has been made to tabulate the returns in the judicial campaign or for the amendments. The good roads amendment is believed to have received a heavy majority in the county while Keppeler and Simpson for Supreme Court judges and Porter for Superior Court judge apparently have a large plurality from Fayette county.

87TH ANNIVERSARY

On Mrs. Anna Weber is celebrated at 87th birthday Tuesday at her home.

Mrs. Anna Weber celebrated her 87th birthday Tuesday at her home. Mrs. Weber is a native of Fayette county and has lived in Connellsville for many years. She is the wife of the late Mr. Weber and has four children. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a very active worker in the church and in the community. She is also a member of the Ladies Aid society and the G. A. R. post.

Mrs. Weber is the widow of George Weber and has resided at her home since 1869. She has four daughters: Mrs. Anna Hurry of Merredale formerly of Connellsville; Mrs. Mary McKenzie and Misses Emma and Mary Weber at home.

STENOGRAPHERS NEEDED

A Vanderbilt Republican

Admission at Tuesday's election

polled 70 votes for Kendall for Crow

polled 50 votes for Sterling Senator Crow

polled 90 votes for Rhodes for State

Senate for assembly the one was

Keeser 92 McIntire 77 Sinclair 77

Howard 27 Schuyler 77 Snyder 82

An election in The Weekly Courier

BRINGING AN AIRPLANE DOWN WITH RIFLE FIRE WAS SOME EXCITEMENT

Private Layton of the Marines Helps to Bag the Game. Thought to Be Only Instance of Kind

To have a share in bringing down the first German airplane by rifle fire was supposed to be the only one so bagged during the war is the experience of Private Harold A. Layton of the 5th Company, Fifth Regiment of U. S. Marines.

In a letter to his brother Chester C. Layton of Layton he recounts a bit from a miserable little burg up near the front which they left a 100 in the morning through rain and mud actually ankle deep in many places and marched to a wood where they stayed under cover until the next evening. At 6 o'clock they moved forward to the trenches which they reached about 11:30. A one in the morning a barrage was started which continued until 5 o'clock.

Then says Private Layton the first wave went out and at about 6 o'clock we started and kept moving all that day and night and the next day in the evening we started to dig in on all sides. Layton and Layton hole with bayonets and pins which was some job. That night and the next day were pretty quiet except for a few of German shells dropping around.

The next afternoon we saw three airplanes coming toward our lines flying low. We discovered that the first was our own American was leading them on so we could get a shot at them. We waited until they got back of the hill and then we shot. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit. The first shot was a direct hit and the second shot was a direct hit and the third shot was a direct hit.

M. P. MINISTER IS CALLED BY DEATH REV. W. H. GLADDEN,

Former Local Pastor Stricken While on Visit With His Son-in-Law in Uniontown

Following an attack of acute indigestion Rev. William H. Gladden a Methodist Protestant minister for 40 years died Wednesday night at 7 o'clock at the home of his step son in law Dr. F. P. Smith of Uniontown.

Rev. Gladden had been ill of indigestion for the past six years but was able to about a week ago after an attack of indigestion which was the immediate cause of his death. He was conscious until death. The body was brought to Connellsville Thursday and removed to the city and home in Eighth street, Greenwood.

Rev. Gladden was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Rev. Gladden was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was a prominent member of the church. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

RALPH SLIGER'S STRATEGY DEFEATS "COOTIES" WHEN ALL COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL

How Ralph F. Sliger, former inn type operator for The Courier, now in France with Company 11 of the 51st Infantry, battles with the "cooties" and when counter attacks failed he resorted to strategy and won.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

Sliger was a member of the 51st Infantry and was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

</

FIRE-WORKS, FAYETTE FIELD, ENDS OBSERVANCE

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted as in each case. In applying the rate as specified, the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points on the Kansas, La Crosse and Missouri Southern Railroad Branch, including Ruffsdale; south to and including Brownsville and Brannell on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; and eastward to Dickinson Run and south west to and including Point Marion on the same railroad lines.

The Conneville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Brannell and all Monongahela River points; and eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio; Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

Uniontown Pennsylvania

Mrs. BESSIE MARYDA, Attenuhouse, wife of Clayton A. Rittenhouse, and a sister of Mrs. Laura Plersol of Connellsville, died Thursday at her home in Uniontown of influenza contracted last Sunday. Besides her husband and two children, Jonathan and Carolyn Grace, and the sister here

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines.

Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

Address. The Courier Company Connellsville, Pa.

[illegible]

SPECIALITIES—COAL and COKE PLANTS

The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W.
G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineer:

| | Tons per Week. | | Tons per Week. |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hecia Coke Company. | | U. S. Coal & Coke Co. | |
| Plants 1, 2 and 3..... | 800 | Crescent Coal & Coke Co. | 850 |
| Plant 1, 2 and 3..... | 900 | W. G. Wilkins Co. | 1,000 |
| Plants 1, 2 and 3..... | 1,100 | Tyler and Skylesville Wks. | 600 |
| Austin Coal & Coke Co. | | H. C. Fritch Coal Co. | |
| Plants 1 and 2..... | 429 | Forkum, Shoof and Utter.. | 1,000 |
| Clinton Coke Company | 160 | Struthers Co. | |
| Smuck | 129 | Fairbank Works | 1,200 |

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers.

Mine and land surveys. Plans, estimates and Superintendence at construction of complete coal and coking plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, and all construction and reports on coal lands and mining properties. Advantages.

SPECIALTIES: COAL AND COKE PLANTS.

ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENT.

601-2 First National Bank Bldg. Bell and Tri-State Phones 248
UNIONTOWN, PA.

United States, and Foreign Trade Marks,
Copyrights.
W. G. DOOLITTLE,
PATENT ATTORNEY
Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.